

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT'R 5, 1844.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

THE WEEKLY WHIG STANDARD
FOR FIFTY CENTS.

The WEEKLY STANDARD will be sent to subscribers, from this time until the first of December, for FIFTY CENTS!

We humbly think it behooves all good Whigs to step forward (cash in hand) and aid us in disseminating sound Whig principles. The Weekly Standard is a large newspaper, entirely filled with reading matter.

All orders must be addressed (post paid) to JOHN T. TOWERS, Washington, and will meet with prompt attention.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY.

We have already had frequent occasion to expose the lying cant of the Globe, and other Locofoco papers, in their efforts to identify the Whigs with the Native American party. We have shown from the files of the Globe, and by the admissions of other orthodox leaders in the ranks of modern Democracy, that the Locofocos were the first to break ground on this question; and yet these hypocritical knaves still have the audacity to declare that the Whig party have made common cause with the American Republicans. To prove that we are neither too harsh in our language, nor yet too broad in our statements, we will show in what aspect the Native American leaders regard this thing, and to which party they consider themselves indebted for their present consequence.

In the "Native American," a paper published in Philadelphia, and the organ of the party, of the 2d instant, we find the proceedings of a mass meeting of the American Republicans of the fifth ward, Kensington, on Saturday night last. The proceedings are heralded forth with great exultation by that paper, and it is confidently stated that there were full three thousand Natives in council. Among the proceedings, we find a sketch of the speech of General Peter Sken Smith, extracts from which we beg leave to lay before our readers:

"General Peter Sken Smith being introduced, made a brief but effective speech. He commenced by a reference to the course of ex-Governor Seward, of New York, on the Native American and Irish Repeal questions, and took occasion to rebuke that gentleman in terms of bitterness for the preaching of his anti-American principles, and his base trucking to foreigners for their support of the party to which he belonged. He spoke of the origin of the Native American party, and showed that it originated with a portion of the Democrats of the city of New York, who were so outraged by the wholesale and indiscriminate appointments of low, incapacitated, and, in many instances, unnaturalized Irishmen, to important posts of honor and profit in the municipal affairs of that city. A large portion of the Native Democrats felt themselves aggrieved, and their country insulted, by the action of the city authorities, in thrusting these foreigners, fresh from the bogs, into public office, as they did; and whilst they felt themselves humiliated, they conceived the bold and grand design of organizing a Native American party. That party, for the correction of these evils, was organized, and now was in possession of the city government, and the evils under which they have so long suffered and been cursed, were happily removed."

Thus does it appear that Gen. Smith, one of the most prominent advocates of Native Americanism in Philadelphia, declares that the "Democrats" first unfurled the Native American standard, and denounces ex-Gov. Seward, and other Whigs, for sympathizing with our citizens of foreign birth. We want no better witness on this point; and although his testimony is not quite so full as that of the Globe and the New York Evening Post, which we have heretofore published, it makes out our case beyond the possibility of a doubt. We recommend it to the Globe, and hope Mr. Blair will give it his earnest consideration, as Gen. Smith and himself are exactly of the same opinion. Let him read and publish it, and his editorial of November 10, 1843, to the same effect, before his readers, and point out the difference. We would be glad if he would do so. At a fitting time we shall resume this subject.

U. S. SENATE.—So far, the Whigs have secured every Senator to be chosen to the new Senate, except in Missouri, where we may get one. We have assured the return of Whig Senators from Connecticut, Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana—four. Three of these States went Locofoco last year.—Tribune.

THE PUNJAB AND TEXAS—JOHN JONES AND PROFESSOR WILSON.

The only apology which England can possibly offer to the civilized and Christian world for her conquests in Asia, where in less than a century, she has conquered a hundred millions of subjects, is the dissemination of Christianity, civilization, and civil liberty, which necessarily takes place from the intercourse which arises between the home government and the foreign dominions. The Romans thought themselves justified in their conquests over barbarians by giving them the single boon of civilization; whereas, the English sceptre is followed by a higher civilization, and what is yet more valuable, civil liberty, and the religion which is true.

The Madisonian, the organ of the great John Tyler, in announcing to the world the purpose of that potentate, of emulating the conquering career of the British sovereign, evinces "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind," by placing the justification of his war-like designs upon the example of Britain.

We humbly think the cases are totally dissimilar. England carries her arms among Pagans and semi-barbarians, and not even there without being able to trump up some sort of an excuse. The breach of a treaty, the sacking of a trading post, or some pretext equally specious, is always the immediate ground which the English set forth as the *casus belli*—just as our Government was wont to do in reference to the Indians. But the mighty John Tyler, brother to the Sun and Moon would make war upon a Christian people *without the shadow of excuse*. No treaty has been violated by the Mexicans—no infringement of our rights has been made or meditated, and yet it is coolly proposed to invade her, rob her of half, and the better half, of her territory, and then pay the cost of the war by *despoiling her temples* devoted to the worship of God.

Such are the widely different circumstances between the English conquests in Asia, and the proposed Tyler conquests in Mexico.

It cannot be said that an incidental blessing attending the conquering arms of His Accidency would be the further dissemination of Christianity or civilization, for the Mexicans have both—and we believe that the main object of the conquests is not the extension of liberty, but the opposite principle. So that, the effort of the Madisonian to justify the contemplated conquests of the Hero of the Vetoes, by the example of England in Affghan, fails from the totally dissimilar circumstances.

In making the following extract from the Madisonian, we premise, that the quoted sentence with which the paragraph begins, "the Punjab will be ours," is from Blackwood's Magazine, for August, and will be found in the body of an article, the object of which is, indirectly, to show that England ought and will conquer Affghan, a country of barbarous Mahomedans bordering her present dominions. Blackwood's Magazine is a high Tory paper, which will partially account for the sympathetic response of the Madisonian to the kingly, domineering sentiment which it utters, "Punjab will be ours," "Texas will be ours." As to what class of ideas will be suggested to the mind of the reader by the juxtaposition of the names of John Jones and Professor Wilson—the Blackwood and the Madisonian—that is no concern of ours:

From the Madisonian.

"The Punjab will be ours." This sounds exceedingly like our declaration, "Texas shall be ours;" and we apprehend the significance of the two phrases is nearly identical. It is certain the "will be" cannot result without the "shall be." We wish it to be observed that we do not accuse Great Britain of lawless intentions in these anticipations. We think the admonition she has already had in that direction will be effective of a decent regard to the law of nations in her future operations upon Affghanistan; but we show her calculations; we point to the moral pathway by which she will move on to these objects—the connecting series of moral probabilities which she calculates as leading to the ultimate subjugation of that country; we indicate the necessities of security from Affghanistans inroads that her Government foresees—the light in which she views those people, "always enemies"—"the casta stavia of hostility to India"—"for eight hundred years the scourges of India." Are we right in supposing that her appetite for Affghanistan is quite as strong as ours for Texas? And if she may add section to section, and territory to territory, in her remote though important Indian empire, may we not add (of course by lawful means as we are seeking) a territory to our own in immediate proximity—a proper branch of the main trunk of the State—not artificially grafted on it, but growing to it as a natural stem? Has Great Britain rights of addition to her domain, but we none? May she go on indefinitely to increase her extent of terra firma, but we be debarred the right?

A CHANGE.

Francis Gallagher, Esq., of Baltimore, the great gun of Locofocoism in our city on many occasions, has avowed himself in a speech last week in the Third District of Baltimore county in favor of a protective tariff! This will be strange news to many of his Loco friends heretabouts, who are continually boasting about the brilliant defence of free trade made by that gentleman in a speech in 1840 in front of the Globe Office. Is Frank Gallagher turning Whig?

OHIO.—The Whigs of the 21st district, composed of Erie, Huron, Lorain, and Mendon counties, have nominated Wm. S. Hamblin, of Lorain, and J. M. Root, of Huron, for Congress—the former to fill a vacancy.

The New York Custom House receipts for the month ending the 30th August, amounted to two millions eight hundred and three thousand dollars.

MICHIGAN.

A gentleman writing us from Detroit, gives the following graphic picture of Locofocoism in Michigan. The picture will suit as well for other localities as for that of the Lakes.

"Items of interest are as scarce here as ideas in the Madisonian. Little is talked of but politics; and at occasional intervals of leisure, I am enabled to make random observations upon the contest now pending. The Whigs appear to be animated by a spirit they have not evinced since 1840; since which time there has been no fair test of the strength of parties in this State. They then polled, I believe, a larger vote than has ever been given by the Locofocos; and if the whole party can be rallied, there is no doubt, as I stated to you before, of their success. This will require unwearied exertions, as they are opposed by a party whose organization has been unbroken for years, and from whose means of electioneering, decency and propriety shrink with instinctive disgust. While the Whigs are contending with the generous ardor of enthusiasm, the Locofocos are fighting with the violent frenzy of desperation. Music, eloquence, and argument, are the weapons on the one side; falsehood, scurrility, and defamation, those on the other. The leaders of the Democratic party are determined to meet none of the issues involved in the contest: they say nothing of the services, abilities, or acquirements of Mr. Polk, and are wholly silent as to the principles on which he would administer the Government. Abuse—shameful, degrading, foul-mouthed abuse—of Henry Clay, forms the staple commodity of all their speeches and writings. Every epithet that minds familiar with images drawn from the brothel and lazaret-house, can conceive; every term, that can be found in the vocabulary of calumny, are unhesitatingly applied to Mr. Clay, as if in mockery of all the laws of reasoning and the rights of decency. Yet these prudes in public virtue shouted hosannas to the name of Jackson, so long as it was lord paramount of the spoils, although it was deformed by almost every vice from the commencement of his career to the crowning accident of his life, the victory of New Orleans. They have shamefully held up a man as an epitome of all the virtues, the very elements of whose character, the principles of whose existence, had their origin at the gaming table or the race ground. Many of these men, too, who are thrown into such convulsive horror at the immorality of Henry Clay, were not many years since denouncing the right to property by inheritance, the institution of marriage, and the Christian religion, as the 'Trinity of Curses.' The one was opposed, because it gives to honest industry and well directed enterprise a just preference over idleness and vagabondism; another, because it imposes salutary restraints upon the prurient of the passions; and the third, because it abounds in pure precepts and sublime morality.

"Such are the men who have now become reformists; and in a paroxysm of piety, and a plethora of patriotism, have taken the public morals into their especial keeping; and verily, if the public morals can survive such an embrace, they can not be endangered hereafter by any extremity of peril. One unacquainted with the gyrations of Locofocoism, might suppose that the immaculate purity of these gentlemen would be satisfied with the character of Mr. Frelinghuysen; but he seems to be as objectionable as Mr. Clay; and they are equally shocked at the vices of the one and the virtues of the other.

"There are, however, very many members of the Democratic party, in this vicinity, who do not obey the orders of the leaders, and who not only do their own voting, but their own thinking. These men will not support Mr. Polk, whose claims are based solely on his Texas views; and as Mr. Dallas has been politically distinguished for nothing but his advocacy of a U. S. Bank, consistent Democrats, who wish to preserve their political integrity, in opposition to Southern dictation, can hardly be expected to support a ticket with Texas for President, and the U. S. Bank for Vice President.

"Man comes into the world with a shriek, and goes out with a groan: the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency was born of the shriek that formed the political requiem of Mr. Van Buren, and will expire with the groan that announces the final decomposition of the *dissecta membra* of his party. His advent upon the canvass was hailed with no genuine rejoicing; his departure will be accompanied with no sincere regret. After the Presidential election, he will probably disappear for ever from that stream upon which he has been floating for a time, an unmeaning bubble. How amusingly preposterous—what a rich commentary upon the harmony, or the barrenness, of a party—to make such a mere mannikin of a man, such a shadow of a statesman, such a phantom of a politician, the competitor of Henry Clay—the foremost statesman of the age, who, like Saul, the son of Kish, stands a head and shoulders above every other. Cock Robin, or the Humming Bird pitted against the Eagle! It may be said of Mr. Clay, that he sprang into being with the Republic. Born in the midst of the Revolution, he was emphatically the child of that freedom which, for nearly fifty years, he has been the most fearless champion. As he is the living embodiment of those principles for which Washington fought, so is he the most fit to develop the resources, direct the energies, and preside over the destinies of that country which Washington saved. His own declaration, that 'truth is omnipotent, and public justice certain,' will soon be proved in his own person. There is no mistaking the signs of the times. The death warrant of Locofocoism is already signed and sealed. The withdrawal of Mr. Tyler leaves the monster with but one neck, upon which the people, at the ballot boxes in November, are determined to realize the compendious ideas of Caligula."

NAVAL.—The New York American says that Com. J. D. Sloat has been ordered to take command of the U. S. squadron in the Pacific ocean. He will leave in a few days.

PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.—The trial of the persons implicated in the late disgraceful riots in Philadelphia, is now progressing in the Court of Quarter Sessions. Frederick Hess, a youth of 18, has been found guilty of arson, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

MORE RENUNCIATIONS.—We hear verbally from Cumberland county, that the Van Buren Elector of that District for 1840, (Judge Still), with a number of his neighbors and friends, have openly renounced Locofocoism, and will support Clay and Frelinghuysen. We hear also of the change of another Van Buren Elector.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

THE PEOPLE MOVING!

FROM VIRGINIA.

GREAT MASS MEETING AT STAUNTON.

The meeting at Staunton on Wednesday, the 28th ult., was pre-eminently brilliant. The numbers on the ground ranged from 4 to 5,000, of whom it was computed the ladies amounted to at least 1,000. The meeting was addressed by B. W. Leigh, John Janney, Saml. McDowell Moore, Gen. Dorman, Col. Gray of Rockingham, Cornelius C. Baldwin, (in a speech of extreme beauty,) and perhaps others.

An enlightened gentleman present represents the meeting as almost incomparable for the dense mass of enlightened citizens, for the strictest temperance, order and decorum, for the profound attention of the audience, and ability, dignity, and moderation of those who spoke. The speech of Mr. Janney is commended in the highest terms.

GREAT MEETING AT ASHLAND HALL, NORFOLK.

The largest gathering of the Whigs of Norfolk that we have seen in a long time, was assembled in Ashland Hall on Friday night to hear Mr. Watts of Portsmouth, the able, eloquent, and argumentative Assistant Whig Elector for the First District. There were full five hundred persons present, among whom we noticed a number of ladies, whose attendance was most gratifying.

CUMBERLAND, GOOCHLAND, AND FLUVANNA WHIG FESTIVAL.

This glorious Whig Gathering came off on the 28th and 29th ult., in the town of Columbia, and on the soil of Old Fluvanna—a soil famed far and wide for its fertility in Tobacco, and which has no enemies, save the Hessian Fly, the Chinich Bug, and a few scattering and bewildered Locofocos. The People began to congregate very early in the morning of the first day, by tens and in a little while by twenties, and then by fifties and hundreds; at 11 o'clock it was estimated, by the best judges, that there were 1,500 persons on the ground, all anxious to hear the discussion of the great political topics of the day, and appearing to manifest the liveliest interest in the expected proceedings of the Festival.

The meeting was addressed by Captain B. H. Magruder, Dr. Julian Keane, Joseph Hodgson, the Hon. John Hill, of Roanoke, and others, in able addresses; a glowing account of which we find in the Richmond Whig of yesterday.

NORTH CAROLINA.

MASS MEETINGS OF THE WHIGS.

We learn from every quarter of the State, (says the Raleigh Register,) that the Whigs are arousing themselves, and that their determination is to poll their full strength in November next. Mass meetings are in progress throughout the East and West. The gallant Whigs of old Johnston are making preparations to meet their friends in Smithfield during the month of October. The Whigs of Orange and the adjoining counties, meet on the battle ground of the Regulators in a short time from this; and that Spartan band in Franklin, who are ever ready when danger threatens, have determined not to be outdone; while the Whigs of Sampson county are to hold a Mass Meeting a few miles North of Clinton, on Thursday the 10th day of October, and invite every body, far and near, no matter what their politics, to attend it.

Will the Whigs of Wake slumber! Does not Eagle Rock intend to speak out before long? Let the rallying words go forth to every section of the State, and let none be found sleeping on their arms.

From the Richmond Whig.

WHIG GAINS IN '44.

We have had a vast deal of boasting from the Locofocos during the year, and proclamations day after day of numerous changes from the Whig to the Democratic party. Let us test these boasts by the reality—let us contrast assertion with fact. Since the year '44 set in the Whigs have carried—

1. GEORGIA,
2. MARYLAND,
3. CONNECTICUT,
4. VIRGINIA,
5. LOUISIANA,
6. NORTH CAROLINA,
7. KENTUCKY,
8. INDIANA.

Six of these eight States were last year under the rule of Locofoco Legislatures. Now all of them are redeemed: That is the great and important fact which we beg to bring seriously to the consideration of the Locofocos. The Whigs have wrested from them six States within six months; six States last year actually under the dominion of Locofocoism.

The very first day of the year was signalized by a triumph in Georgia, by some 5,000 majority. That was speedily followed by the election of 6 Whigs from Maryland, Connecticut and Virginia both substituted Whig for Locofoco Legislatures. Then came a gain of one member of Congress from Louisiana, and the election of a Whig Legislature. Next succeeded North Carolina, where a Locofoco majority of 24 in the Legislature was substituted by a Whig majority of 24. Then came Indiana, where a Locofoco majority of 10 is succeeded by a Whig majority of 10. Besides these gains of entire States, the Whigs have gained immensely in several Congressional elections to fill vacancies which have taken place during the year in Maine, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, to say nothing of the recent startling developments in Missouri.

EVERYWHERE THE WHIGS HAVE GAINED, AND ARE GAINING!

That is the great and impressive truth which sends the cold iron to the heart of Locofocoism. The Whigs have gained in every State. States which never voted with them except in 1840 are again arrayed on their side.

THE WHIGS HAVE EVERYWHERE GAINED, AND ARE GAINING!

Let that great truth resound through the land, to cheer Whig patriots, and sink the hearts of Locos.

Some of the late Upper Canada papers contain various speculations concerning the future political state of Canada. These speculations relate to no less than:

1. The Federal Union of all the North American Provinces.
2. A representation in the Imperial Parliament as a substitute for Provincial Assemblies, and
3. INDEPENDENCE!

ANOTHER CHANGE.—We learn from good authority, that Dr. Francisco, of Louisiana, an influential man, and once a Democratic candidate for the county, has abjured Locofocoism, and joined the Republican Whig party. No mistake about it.—Charlottesville (Va.) Advertiser.

LATE FROM CUBA.

By the ship Hellepont, Captain Ellis, at this port, ten days from Havana, we have advices from that place to the 18th ult., with our files of newspapers from all parts of the island.

Great speculations in Havana are raging at present. Over three hundred persons of "Cuba" are liciting mines in places near Havana, which have been registered. A company of large fishery formed for the establishment of a fishery on that part of the island. The railroad Sabannilla is constructed between Matanzas and Havana, and is nearly completed. Public notice has been given that it will be opened on the 1st of February, 1845. A letter from Matanzas, dated August 12, says: "There is a great scarcity of rice here just now. For a few days back it has been selling at an arbo, and was generally expected to rise to a higher price, but fortunately the schooner phyr arrived with a cargo. This will prevent any rise in the price, although it remains the same."

The English ship Countess of Bective was struck by lightning, and had a narrow escape from being blown to atoms. She was just coming in from Swansea, and had on board two hundred barrels of powder, when the lightning struck her main-top-gallant-mast, and ran down the deck, where, meeting with the chain cable, it was conducted along to the anchor, and thence into the sea. Had the lightning gone down into the hold, without doubt the powder would have been ignited, blowing up the vessel and all on board. The amount received by the custom house at Cuba during the month of July was \$92,224 75. At Havana a large tobacco warehouse was struck by lightning. The fluid entered at a corner of the roof, and passed into a room where upwards of twenty persons were at work. One was instantly killed, and several others injured. The building was also somewhat damaged. At Villa Clara there died on the 28th of June last an old and esteemed Spaniard, aged 80 years. He had been married twice. He had thirteen sons by his first wife, ten of whom are now living and married. In addition he had ninety grandsons and forty-nine great grand children, making in all one hundred and forty-nine individuals proceeding from the deceased.—N. Y. Sun.

MARRIAGE OF ROSS.

HARTWELL'S HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune: Another grand wedding party has "come off" at this delightful house, so celebrated for affairs of this nature.

John Ross, the celebrated Cherokee Chief, was married in the President's Parlor of this hotel, last night, to Miss Mary B. Stapler, of Wilmington, Delaware. He is about 55, and she is only 18 years of age. She is a very beautiful girl, highly accomplished, and belongs to the Society of Friends, or did. Her father was formerly a highly respectable Quaker merchant of this city.

She was given away by her brother, and attended by her sister and a niece of John Ross as bridesmaids. He had collected several of his daughters and nephews from boarding school, &c. in New Jersey, to be present at the wedding; and after the ceremony a family party of twenty of the Rosses (all half breed Indians) sat down to a most sumptuous banquet, for the preparation of which he had given Hartwell a *carte blanche*, and a most elegant affair it was. Ross is considered to be worth half a million of dollars. He purposes sojourning with his beautiful bride at this excellent hotel for a short time, after which he goes straight to his wild home in the southwestern prairies.

THE GERMANS.—A number of worthy, honest Germans, being convinced of the ruinous tendency of Locofoco measures and the falseness and hypocrisy of the professions of the Locofoco leaders, have, within a few days past, "come out from among the foul party," and enrolled themselves among the friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen, and the country. Not the least agreeable among the incidents connected with the Fulton meeting on Friday night last, was the display of a Whig flag from the large steam mill in that village, the proprietors of which, until the day before, were regarded as strong opponents of Whig measures and Whig men. We hail such accessions as these to our ranks—every attempt has been made by our opponents to excite the naturalized foreigners against the Whig party; no falsehood or misrepresentation has been too base for their use, if likely to effect this object; no effort has been left untied; and we have more cause than ever to be proud of our foreign population when we see such evidences as those afforded us within a few days past that they are not to be led or deceived by designing demagogues when the interests of their adopted country are at stake.

Wheeling (Va.) Gazette.

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express announces the singular fact, that whenever charges of neglect and inattention to duty and efficiency as an officer were made by the people against the Postmaster General, Mr. Wickliffe would cause columns of articles in his defence to appear editorially in the Madisonian, and the editor would charge these articles to the department at the highest rates of advertising, and Mr. Wickliffe would order his auditor to pass them. Was the like ever known? The people accuse him—he defends himself in the Madisonian, and makes the people pay the expense of defending himself—thus reducing the already dilapidated means of the Post Office Department.

Mr. King has taken a hotel in the Rue de Lille, faubourg St. Germain, a quarter of the town frequented by the diplomatic corps, and near the court and ministers. He has, I understand, made a favorable impression on those with whom he has come in contact, and his drawback—want of knowledge of the language—is removed in a great measure by the perfect acquaintance which Dr. Martin, the secretary of legation, possesses. Mr. Irving's health is better; he is travelling in Spain. Mr. Hilliard waits the arrival of his successor at Brussels, an office, by the way, which had John Tyler kept his promise, would have been given to Mr. Ledyard, whom his "accidency" regretted having removed from here, and volunteered to bestow the first vacant place upon. Mr. Wheaton will come here to pass the summer. He entertains hopes that the treaty with the Zoll Verein will yet be ratified, and the *Manheim Journal* states that the President has sent him instructions to renew negotiations, as the propositions were never taken into consideration by the Senate, and not formally rejected. The opposition of England cannot be considered as of any weight; but it is worthy of remark, that the cities of Bremen and Hamburg have taken steps to prevent the ratification.—Paris Cor. of Boston Atlas.